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LAND GRANT COLLEGE RADIO PROGRAM

Presented by

THE UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE

Wednesday....May 18, 1938.

Broadcast from Mitchell Hall, on the campus of the University of Delaware, in the National Farm and Home Hour over 90 stations associated with the National Broadcasting Company.

--oo00oo--

ANNOUNCER: (Ed Rogers)
The National Farm and Home Hour.

ORGAN: Trumpet Voluntary (2 1/2 min.) PURCELL

ANNOUNCER: (Over organ)

Today we are in the auditorium of Mitchell Hall on the campus of the University of Delaware in New-ARK, Delaware, to bring you another in the series of Land Grant College programs....built around changing economic and social conditions and the services rendered by these colleges in meet-ing those changing conditions.

Firmin Swinnin is at the console of the organ in Mitchell Hall, playing Clarence Dickinson's arrangement of Henry Purcell's Trumpet Voluntary.

ORGAN: (Up and Out)

ANNOUNCER:

Wallace Kadderly, Chief of the Radio Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, is here to find out for us about the services of the University of Delaware to the people of this state.....Wallace.

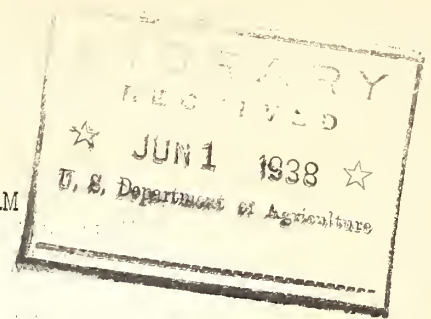
KADDERLY:

Thank you Ed Rogers...and I wonder if some of the people in this audience are thinking that you mispronounced the word New-ARK.

Farm and Home friends we are in New-ARK, Delaware, today--as Mr. Rogers said. N-E-W-A-R-K is pronounced Newark when applied to the city of that name in New Jersey, or Ohio, or Texas, or South Dakota, or California, or any of the other 14 states with a town or city spelled N-E-W-A-R-K.... but there is only one New-ARK, and that's in Delaware.

This is a small state, as you know. It contains only three counties... lying on the Delmarva peninsula...the peninsula that is bounded by the Delaware River and the Atlantic Ocean on the East and Chesapeake Bay on the West....That name "Delmarva" is derived from the names of the three states that have territory on this peninsula....Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia.

(over)



This state has an exceedingly rich historic background beginning from the day in the year 1609 when Henrik Hudson sailed his ship Half Moon up the Delaware River in search of the Northwest Passage. Delaware was the first State to ratify the Constitution of the United States.

Well, the history of Delaware is a fascinating story...but we must be getting along....as Firmin Swinnin plays Bach's Toccata and Fugue in D Minor on the fine pipe organ here in Mitchell Hall.

ORGAN: Toccata and Fugue (4 min.) BACH

KADDERLY:

The University of Delaware is a very old school....its development has paralleled the development of the state and illustrates the evolution of our present day systems of higher education.

To give us a background for our later conversations with members of the faculty, Dr. Walter Hullihen, president of the University, will review this development...Dr. Hullihen.

HULLIHEN:

As Mr. Kadderly has said, the University of Delaware is an old school.. ..tracing its origin back into colonial times. In 1743 the Synod of Philadelphia of the Presbyterian Church established an Academy only a few miles from here to provide training for those who were to be the teachers and preachers of this section of the colonies. After a varied career as an academy and college and after its doors were closed during the stormy period of the Civil War, the college was reopened in 1870 and became what we now know as a Land Grant College under the provisions of the Morrill Act that had been passed by Congress in 1862.

That act provided funds through apportionment of public lands to each of the several states in order to form the basis of endowments for colleges. The Act specified that land-grant colleges include in their curricula courses in agriculture, the mechanic arts, and military tactics....quite a change from the curricula usually found in colleges and universities at that time. The new idea was to train students for their life work in many callings.

In 1872, Delaware College was made coeducational and remained so until 1885. From 1885 to 1914, no provision was made for the higher education of women. But in 1914, the Women's College, affiliated with Delaware College, was established by the State Legislature. Women and men are taught here in separate classes but many members of the instructional staff teach in both colleges. In 1921, by Act of the General Assembly, the University of Delaware was established as a legal entity which should embrace the two colleges and the several other forms of education and research maintained here through Federal and State support.

These services are widespread in their beneficial effects on the citizens of Delaware. However, Mr. Kadderly will talk with representatives of some of our departments and they will tell you more about these services.

KADDERLY:

President Hullihen mentioned the Women's College. Under the direction of Anthony J. Loudis, instructor in music, the Women's College Glee Club will sing Manny's arrangement of "Morning Now Beckons".

WOMEN'S COLLEGE GLEE CLUB: Morning Now Beckons (1 1/4 min.) MANNY

KADDERLY:

"Morning Now Beckons" was the title of that number -- and in response to our beckoning for an encore, the young ladies will sing "Moon Marketing", by Powell Weaver. Pauline Piunti is the accompanist.

WOMEN'S COLLEGE GLEE CLUB:

Moon Marketing (1 1/2 min.) WEAVER

KADDERLY:

Now, we shall ask Miss Amy Rextrew, head of the school of Home Economics to tell us something of the services of the Women's College at the University of Delaware....Miss Rextrew.

REXTREW:

Well, Mr. Kadderly, I believe our most important service to Delaware is training teachers for our schools. Several years ago, before many of our schools were consolidated, most of our teachers either were trained in some school outside of Delaware or had insufficient training to do a really good job. While I naturally think first of our graduates who teach home economics, I can honestly say that now, the state is equipped to train teachers for work in all departments in our secondary schools...Now this may not seem so unusual but in Delaware even though it is a small state, we have an efficient training school for all Delaware teachers as well as a college in which girls may receive training for homemaking, and for positions in the world of business.

KADDERLY:

Well, Miss Rextrew, that is quite an accomplishment...to just what extent have your graduates gone into service for the state?

REXTREW:

Speaking for the school of home economics, about half of our graduates are teachers.

KADDERLY:

It is obvious that the Women's College of the University of Delaware is serving a definite purpose in training young women to fill the need for qualified teachers in the secondary schools of the state.

REXTREW:

In addition to that, many of our graduates are hospital and school dietitians, home service workers for the public utilities--and social workers. By far the greater number are homemakers--putting into practice in their own homes the training received in college.

KADDERLY:

Now we shall hear the University Choir in Palestrina's composition, "O. Bone Jesu."

CHOIR: O. Bone Jesu (1 1/2 min.) PALESTRINA

KADDERLY:

I look inquiringly at Mr. Loudis, director of the choir, and he nods affirmatively, which is to say that the choir will sing another sacred number--of a later period--from the services of the Russian Church--Hospodi Pomilni, by L'vovsky.

CHOIR: Hospodi Pomilni (2 min.) LVOVSKY

KADDERLY:

The University of Delaware includes a School of Agriculture, the Agricultural Experiment Station and the Agricultural Extension Department. Professor George L. Schuster, Assistant Dean of the School of Agriculture, will tell us something about the objectives of the instruction given in that division of the University. Professor Schuster, I would assume that the objectives and the organization of resident instruction in agriculture here at the University of Delaware are about the same as in other Land Grant Colleges.....

SCHUSTER:

Right! You and I know that a college graduate's real education begins when he receives his diploma. In other words, we are giving these potential agriculturists a solid foundation for their real education.

This idea is not so new. It's just that people don't often think of education in such a light. One of our senior ag students made a statement the other day which, I believe, shows that the students realize that a college education is just a foundation. This young man is here and I'm going to ask him to repeat his statement to you. Jack, come over here. Mr. Kadderly this is John.....er.....Jack Lafferty, of Cheswold, Delaware.

KADDERLY:

Hello, Jack. You heard what Professor Schuster said: He believes you have the right idea of just what a college education amounts to. What is it?

LAFFERTY:

Well, this may be just my opinion, but as far as I'm concerned it's like this. Besides giving me an opportunity to make new contacts and friends, the work I've had at the University has made me realize that commencement doesn't mean that I have completed my education. It means just what the word indicates, that my education is really commencing.

KADDERLY:

Do most of the students feel that way?

LAFFERTY:

I'm not sure about the underclassmen, but most of the seniors realize that what I have said is true - especially as commencement draws near.

KADDERLY:

Well, Jack, I don't want to be "preachy", but it strikes me that if your four years at the University have taught you that and nothing else, you have put those years to good use.

SCHUSTER:

Amen! Now, Mr. Kadderly, I want you to talk with Professor Raymond W. Hein. He's in charge of teacher training in the ag school and is also State Director of Vocational Education.

KADDERLY:

I warn you, Professor Hein that most of my "talk" seems to be taking the form of asking questions. You are in charge of teacher training work in the school of agriculture here at the University of Delaware..... will you please tell us something about the services rendered by your department.

HEIM:

Our work started here in Delaware in 1918 and our chief aim was, and still is to train students to become high school teachers of vocational agriculture. All such teachers in Delaware, with the exception of two, were trained at the University of Delaware.

KADDERLY:

Do most of your graduates become teachers?

HEIM:

Yes, out of a possible 55 graduates---47 taught.....more than seventy-five percent of them have taught or are teaching in the Delaware schools.

KADDERLY:

Another instance where even a small state, with a land-grant college, has facilities to train its citizens for service to its people. We haven't yet begun to inquire into the agriculture of Delaware. We must do that.... but first.....another number of Firmin Swinnin.....Mr. Swinnin is a graduate of the Royal Academy in Antwerp, Belgium. He is acknowledged as a master organist and has played before many other distinguished audiences in the U. S. Continental Europe, and England. The number...Mendelssohn's Second Sonata.

ORGAN: Second Sonata (6 min.) MENDELSSOHN

ANNOUNCER: (PROGRAM IDENTIFICATION AND STATION BREAK)

KADDERLY:

Before we call upon Dean Charles A. McCue to tell us about the research work of the Agricultural Experiment Station and upon A. D. Cobb and Mrs. Helen McKinley of the Extension Department, I should like to bring out a few facts that should be in our minds at this point in the program.

Perhaps some of you have a conception of Delaware agriculture that was something like mine....until I really saw some of the state...and began to ask some questions about it. I had thought of Delaware as an industrial state, with its agriculture largely limited to truck growing. True, it does contain many industries, but its agriculture is extremely varied.... as we shall see in a moment.

Now let's look at the crops grown on the 10,000 farms of the state. I'm going to ask Mr. A. D. Cobb, who is Assistant Director of Agricultural Extension work, to give us a brief picture of the variety of crops grown in Delaware....Will you do that, A. D.

COBB:

Sure....Our major crops in the order of their importance to the farmers are these: ... corn, wheat, tame hay, apples, sweet potatoes, peaches, strawberries, white potatoes, cantaloupes and lima beans...you know Delaware produces more lima beans for canning purposes than any other state.

KADDERLY:

That gives us a pretty good picture of the university of agriculture here in Delaware...about what is the farm value of these crops, A. D.?

COBB:

Well, including some others I didn't mention, the farm value in 1936 was about nine million dollars....if we add the farm value of livestock and livestock products, including poultry...it totals about eighteen million dollars...or almost six million dollars per county.

KADDERLY:

Six million dollars per county...I didn't think it would run that high.

COBB:

We did a little figuring here a few months ago. Using information furnished by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, we found that in 1937, the average cash income per acre of farm land from which crops were harvested in Delaware was forty-eight dollars while the average for the United States was just about \$25 per acre. Delaware may be a small state, but when compared with other states on a per acre basis, our agriculture ranks pretty high. This places a heavy responsibility on the agricultural services of the University.

KADDERLY:

Indeed it does. And that brings us immediately to agricultural research. Dean McCue, Delaware farmers undoubtedly have been faced with problems that called for help from the Agricultural Experiment Station.

MCCUE:

That's true, Mr. Kadderly. Just a minute ago, Mr. Cobb brought out the fact that our agriculture is quite diverse. We grow corn, and wheat, and apples, and peaches, strawberries and so on. Over the years our experiment station has worked on problems confronting the growers of these crops. And we might spend the rest of the day talking about those things. But you know, I've heard a good many of these Land Grant College radio programs and I've been impressed that by and large there is quite a similarity in the stories about agricultural research. Not the same stories, to be

sure, but similar. Therefore, I should like to tell about, quite briefly, just three pieces of research.....one of direct, practical application; one in the realm of pure science; one that is rather unique.

KADDERLY:

What are these three?

McCUE:

Top dressing for peach orchards, our work with jellies, and research in the control of mosquitoes. Now just hold on.....You're about to say that you can't see how mosquito control can be tied with agriculture.

KADDERLY:

You're right....I was.

McCUE:

But it is, as I shall point out. Briefly mosquito control work in Delaware is just about the same problem it is in any other state...that is... up to a certain point. After our work had progressed to the point where ditches had been installed and the mosquitoes were being brought under control, we found that the muskrat industry was suffering.

KADDERLY:

Muskrat industry!

McCUE:

Yes. A large proportion of the cash income of farmers whose farms adjoin the marsh lands is derived from the sale of muskrat hides and meat.

KADDERLY:

I've heard of the muskrat hide business---but muskrat meat?

McCUE:

They call it marsh rabbit and I understand it is very good..... anyway this income amounts to a half a million dollars some years....You can imagine how these farmers felt when the water level started to drop. Our problem immediately became more complicated just as the mosquitoes were being brought under control. We are continuing our research in order to clarify several points now at issue between those concerned with mosquito control work and the group interested in the conservation of our wild-life resources.

KADDERLY:

Then the mosquito control work is still going on? Now, what about the work for peach growers?

McCUE:

Well, about sixty years ago New Castle County was the peach center of the United States and Delaware peaches were the best on the market anywhere. The entire industry was wiped out a few years later by Peach Yellows. A while later the soil in Kent County was found to be adapted to peach growing and the industry started up again. Then....after a while it seemed that peach yellows were again going to put the growers

out of business. The Experiment Station was asked to look into the situation. We found that the peach trees were really just starving to death for lack of sufficient plant nutrients in the soil. The trees were so weak they couldn't throw off damage caused by insects.

KADDERLY:

Well, what did you do about it?

McCUE:

We found that available nitrogen was lacking in the soil. So, in 1908 we started experimental work with nitrate of soda as a top dressing. In fact, we were the first to do any work of this nature. We established twenty-two demonstration plots before we published any results of our experiments. These plots spoke so well for themselves that the use of nitrate of soda as a top dressing for orchards soon became a common practice in Delaware. Within a few years, orchardmen all over the country were top dressing their orchards.

KADDERLY:

In other words you blazed the trail in this work?

McCUE:

Yes, we did....and I have never seen an experimental project turned so rapidly into a useful practice.

KADDERLY:

Well, did the work stop there?

McCUE:

No, it didn't. We continued the work to determine the most economical source of available nitrogen for use as a top dressing. Now we are recommending that growers use either sulphate of ammonia or nitrate of soda in accordance with the price per unit of nitrogen.

KADDERLY:

What about the jelly problem, Dean?

McCUE:

It goes back to the fact that our fruit crops....apples, peaches and strawberries....were on the increase and the market outlets were not expanding in proportion.

KADDERLY:

And the growers wanted the help of the station in expanding their market?

McCUE:

That's it. We studied the matter and concluded that the development of superior jams and jellies offered the best opportunity in that direction. It was a discouraging project at first. Starting in 1912, the work progressed with no result until 1920 when one of our men found that the active acidity rather than the total acidity was the governing factor in jelly making. This discovery revolutionized the process.

As you probably know, there are three things to be considered in jelly making....acid content, sugar content and pectin content....The sugar problem was solved when we found that ordinary jelly was about two-thirds sugar.

In the meantime, we discovered that there was no standardization of jellies. Our men invented a jelly strength testing device which has come into almost universal use among jelly manufacturers.

KADDERLY:

Well, what about the Pectin?

McCUE:

In our early work we found that the pectin content was an important factor in jelly manufacturing. Pectin has to be added to the juices of many fruits before successful jellies could be made. We had been extracting pectin from citrus fruits. Our problem, of course, was to utilize surplus Delaware fruits, so we started research to find a way to extract pure pectin from apple pomace. The starch in the pomace made the extraction of our pectin almost impossible. But, after some brilliant research, we found that by means of a new means of extraction and by the use of enzymes, we could successfully purify the pectin from practically all the starch in a very simple operation. A public patent was taken out on this process in 1937.

KADDERLY:

A very interesting project. Have the manufacturers taken it up?

McCUE:

The rather astonishing thing about the whole subject has been the rapidity with which British jelly manufacturers have taken up our work. They are ahead of our American manufacturers in taking hold of the processes. At the present time, though, I feel confident that the greater percentage of American manufacturers have adopted the methods worked out by our research staff.

KADDERLY:

What about the housewives? Has this work been done wholly for the manufacturing side of the picture?

McCUE:

Oh, no. Mr. George L. Baker, of our staff, has worked out a Jelmeter for the housewives to use in determining the grade of their fruit juices. It is a very simple apparatus and is now in use by Home Demonstration Departments in many states.

KADDERLY:

This jelly research certainly has spread beyond the borders of Delaware. Speaking of Extension Services, you are also director of Extension here. We'd like to hear about agricultural extension work in Delaware in its various phases: County Agent Work, Home Demonstration Work, and Boys' and Girls' Club Work.

McCUE:

Well, if you don't mind, I shall bow out of the picture and ask Mrs. Helen McKinley and Mr. Cobb to cover the Extension Department.

KADDERLY:

Before you "bow out" -- thank you Dean Charles A. McCue for those research stories. A. D., we'll give you a little time to think about what you're going to say while we again call on the University Choir. All right?

COBB:

Sure.

KADDERLY:

Very well. Mr. Loudis, how about those two fine numbers: "Song of the Pedlar" by Williams and the arrangement by Koshetz of the Ukrainian folk song--- "A Violin Is Singing in the Street". First--"Song of the Pedlar".

CHOIR: Song of the Pedlar (1 1/2 min.) WILLIAMS

A Violin Singing in the Street (2 3/4 min.) KOSHETZ

KADDERLY:

Now, A. D., shall we talk for a while about Extension work in relation to the agriculture of the State. You will note that I said "talk for a while".

COBB:

Yes, Wallace, I got the point. Here's a case.

Back in 1921, the farmers in the Lewes-Nassau community of Sussex County were worried because of the low incomes and the business men of the community were finding that sales to farm families were slow.... Collections were hard to make...The type of farming these Lewes-Nassau farmers had been carrying on wasn't bringing in the cash necessary to purchase things the farmers had to buy. They asked us for assistance in working out their problem. The Sussex County agent, with the help of the state office and the farmers themselves, conducted a farm business survey. This indicated that the dairy business should be increased in the community. But merely recommending an increase in dairy cows wasn't enough. There was no outlet for market milk.

KADDERLY:

Quite an important point. How did you develop that needed market?

COBB:

Representatives of our department persuaded a large dairy company to establish a milk station in the area. Then the problem of transportation arose. The railroad which ran through the community agreed to add a milk train to their schedule if sufficient milk was shipped.

KADDERLY:

Wait a minute--we haven't cows yet to produce that milk. How did you get them?

COBB:

The local bankers got busy on this and they arranged to help finance the purchase of some good cows. With everything finally set to go, this community started on the uphill climb. Then, right away, ran into a snag.

KADDERLY:

Oh, oh! -- What was it?

COBB:

The railroad had agreed to run the milk train only so long as a certain amount of milk was shipped daily. The amount being sent was just a little more than half what the railroad required.

KADDERLY:

Forgive me if I jump to conclusions -- but couldn't that problem be overcome by getting more cows?

COBB:

No, it wasn't so simple as that. But the farm women rose to the occasion and saved the day.

KADDERLY:

Trust the women to help.

COBB:

Yes, they had had a sample of the additional cash income and wanted it to continue. They got together and proposed to ship milk cans full of water if the railroad would continue the milk train.

KADDERLY:

Pay freight on water! -- cans of water to make up the required volume.

COBB:

That's what they proposed. But the railroad people said that if the women had enough courage to do that, they would keep the train running until the milk shipments increased.

KADDERLY:

Sounds just like a story out of the book.

COBB:

Yes, but this one is a true story -- with a happy ending. In 1927, there were 164 shippers in the community and they sold more than two hundred thousand dollars worth of milk. Houses and barns were painted, bills were paid. Why, you could actually see the results by just driving through the community.

KADDERLY:

I know Mrs. Helen V. McKinley, State Home Demonstration Leader has been doing some very good work in her department....work with the farm women of the state....Mrs. McKinley, I understand you are this year celebrating the tenth anniversary of the beginning of county home demonstration work in Delaware.

McKINLEY:

That's right, Mr. Kadderly, and as I look back over those ten years it seems to me that our greatest achievements are a well-organized home demonstration set-up in the state; and the development of leadership in the women themselves. In each of our three counties there are from fourteen to twenty-five community home demonstration clubs united into a county advisory council. In 1936, a state advisory council was organized and a federation of home demonstration clubs formed. The county and state advisory councils have been of great assistance in helping us plan and carry out our programs.

KADDERLY:

In what way?

McKINLEY:

Well, through such an organization we have been better able to clarify our objectives and all work toward a more coordinated program; and by developing leaders in each group, the women....after planning the projects with their county home demonstration agent are capable of carrying out these projects in their local communities....more effectively.

KADDERLY:

Now let's see....you've covered the matter of clarifying objectives and the importance of leadership in the local communities.

McKINLEY:

But it has led to more than that. The women have helped us initiate two new annual events in Delaware....the Homemakers' Short Course in 1936; and our first state-wide Home Demonstration Federation meeting last year. About 350 women attended. But the impressive thing about this meeting was the fact that it was conducted entirely by the women themselves.... But why not let one of these women give us her side of the picture. Mrs. Arthur Dawes of Dover, who was a member of the first home demonstration club organized in Delaware and who is now president of the State Home Demonstration Council.

KADDERLY:

How do you do, Mrs. Dawes.

DAWES:

Let me hasten to say, Mr. Kadderly, that it's not so much the offices I may have held in our organization as it is the opportunity to be of service to someone else that pleases me.

KADDERLY:

Do you think this feeling is general, Mrs. Dawes?

DAWES:

Indeed I do. The club work has given Delaware women a chance to take the initiative in a good many ways. That, in itself, is more than worthwhile. If I may be permitted to give my personal reaction, I can't tell you how much I have appreciated the opportunity to receive training and instruction in home management methods, cookery, clothing, dietetics, health work and the social and economic phases of living, things that I didn't receive in school.

KADDERLY:

Thank you, Mrs. Dawes, for your side of the picture. A. D. come on back here a minute, won't you?

COBB:

What's on your mind, Wallace?

KADDERLY:

We've heard from Mrs. Dawes--a farm woman. Why didn't you bring a farmer up here to give us his views on extension work?

COBB:

I'm ahead of you, Wallace; when I saw Mrs. Dawes here I put in a hurry call for C. Arthur Taylor, from Kent County, and here he is.

KADDERLY:

You are a quick thinker! And we're glad you are here, Mr. Taylor. Mr. Cobb says you live in Kent County.

TAYLOR:

Yes---about halfway down the State. I have a general farm of 107 acres of cleared land down there--about 50 miles south of here.

KADDERLY:

General farm? That sounds like my native Willamette Valley in Oregon. What do you raise mostly?

TAYLOR:

Oh, I have some cows, some grain and hay. Then I raise some truck, have some poultry, just a general farm.

KADDERLY:

How long have you been acquainted with the work of the Extension Department?

TAYLOR:

About 20 years, I believe...since I had a limestone test plot on my farm. That was back in 1918...and the next year when A. D. Cobb came to Kent County as County Agent my farm was the second place he visited. Ever since that time I have taken an active interest in Extension work...because I could see how much it meant to me...and to the whole state.

KADDERLY:

Let's pause right here...what does it mean to you as a farmer, and to the State?

TAYLOR:

Well, Mr. Kadderly, I don't know that I could put it on a dollars and cents basis, but I think that the story Mr. Cobb told a while ago brings out the point. The farmers in the Lewes-Nassau community were slowly going broke. They took advantage of the help of the Extension Service.... they still have their problems just as we all do...but just the same they now have a steady income.

KADDERLY:

And as you suggested--it's difficult to estimate that sort of thing in cash value.

TAYLOR:

That's just one example of what Extension work has meant to Delaware agriculture.

KADDERLY:

Thank you, Mr. Taylor. Now, A. D., we have spoken of many things during the past 50 minutes, but we haven't yet mentioned 4-H Club work in Delaware and we haven't touched on the agricultural adjustment program. It applies to Delaware, of course.

COBB:

Yes, it does, and the Extension Service has accepted the responsibility of explaining the provisions of the various programs to our farmers. The Agricultural Adjustment Program was just one of them. There was the Farm Credit Work, Rural Rehabilitation, Rural Electrification, and the County Agricultural Planning Work.

KADDERLY:

Now what about 4-H Club work?

COBB:

Well, Wallace, representatives of the Delaware 4-H Clubs were on the National Farm and Home program last March. I believe they gave a pretty good idea of the work in this state.

KADDERLY:

Yes, they were...I remember...and they did tell an excellent story... but what about the extent of the work here in Delaware? You are good at figures...how about some.

COBB:

Four-H Club work started in Delaware in 1914....that year there were 57 boys and girls enrolled...only 1 out of every 245 eligible boys and girls in Delaware. Last year we had 1,600 boys and girls in 4-H Club Work... or 1 out of every 8 eligible to belong to a club.

KADDERLY:

(Ad lib significance of the "1 in 8".)

COBB:

We're a small state, you know, so our total enrollment isn't high, but when it is put on a county basis...and the enrollment last year averaged 538 boys and girls per county....I don't believe there are many states that can equal our record. But to me, the most interesting thing about it is that about eighteen thousand different young men and women, or almost six thousand per county, have been touched by our 4-H program.

KADDERLY:

(Ad lib on significance of that last statement to the future of this state's agriculture and call upon Firmin Swinnin to close the program.)

ORGAN: American Fantasy

VICTOR HERBERT

KADDERLY: (over organ)

The stories told in this past hour indicate how the physical and social sciences and the centralizing power of governmental organization have been brought to the service of the people of a commonwealth...through the Land Grant Colleges and Universities.

This is Wallace Kadderly saying goodbye and speaking on behalf of the University of Delaware, telling you how glad we are that you were with us today.

ORGAN: (Up)

ANNOUNCER: (over organ)

This program was presented from Mitchell Hall on the campus of the University of Delaware at New-ARK, Delaware. Four weeks from today.... June 15....the University of West Virginia will continue this series of Land Grant College radio programs in the National Farm and Home Hour.

This is the National Broadcasting Company.

ORGAN: (Up and Out)

(CHIMES)

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